

16. 바울의 교회론(Ecclesiology in Pauline Theology)

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1. 강의 목적 (Purpose of the Lecture)

- 1) 바울 사도의 서신을 통해 교회에 대한 성경적 개념을 이해하고, 오늘날 교회가 바르게 세워지기 위한 신학적 기초를 제시한다.
- 2) 바울의 교회 이해를 통해 공동체, 예배, 성도 간의 관계, 직분 등에 대한 성경적 기준을 배운다.

2. 핵심 주제 (Key Themes)

1) 교회의 본질 (The Nature of the Church)

- (1) 하나님의 부르심을 받은 공동체 (롬 1:6-7)
- (2) 그리스도의 몸으로서의 교회 (고전 12:27, 엡 1:22-23)
- (3) 성령 안에서 하나 된 공동체 (엡 4:3-4)

2) 교회의 기초 (The Foundation of the Church)

- (1) 예수 그리스도: 교회의 머리이자 기초 (고전 3:11, 엡 5:23)
- (2) 사도들과 선지자들 위에 세워짐 (엡 2:20)

3) 교회의 목적 (The Purpose of the Church)

- (1) 하나님의 영광을 위한 존재 (엡 3:21)
- (2) 복음 전파와 제자 양육 (딤후 2:2, 골 1:28)
- (3) 서로 사랑하며 섬기는 공동체 (롬 12:10, 갈 5:13)

4) 교회의 조직과 직분 (Church Structure and Ministry)

- (1) 장로(감독), 집사의 직분 (딤후 3장, 딤후 1:5-9)
- (2) 은사에 따른 사역 분담 (롬 12:6-8, 고전 12장)
- (3) 지도자의 자격과 책무 (딤후 3:1-13)

5) 교회와 그리스도의 관계 (Church and Christ)

- (1) 교회는 신부이며, 그리스도는 신랑 (엡 5:25-27)
- (2) 교회는 그리스도의 몸 (고전 12장)
- (3) 교회를 통한 하나님의 뜻의 성취 (엡 1:9-10, 3:10-11)

3. 적용 (Application Today)

- 1) 바울의 교회론을 통해 오늘날 교회의 타락과 변질을 진단하고 개혁 방향을

제시한다.

2) 초대교회 정신을 회복하여, 소규모 공동체 중심의 말씀 중심 교회 회복을 강조한다.

3) 교회를 권력의 수단이 아닌 섬김의 공동체로 세워야 함을 가르친다.

4. 핵심 성구 (Key Bible Passages)

- 1) 로마서 12:4-5,
 - 2) 고린도전서 12:12-27,
 - 3) 에베소서 1:22-23, 4:11-16,
 - 4) 디모데전서 3장
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16. Ecclesiology in Pauline Theology

1. Purpose of the Lecture

- 1) To understand the biblical concept of the Church as revealed in the Pauline epistles.
 - 2) To provide a theological foundation for building a biblically sound and Christ-centered church.
 - 3) To learn the roles and relationships within the church as guided by the Spirit and the Word.
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2. Key Themes

1) The Nature of the Church

- (1) A community of those called by God (Rom 1:6-7)
- (2) The Body of Christ (1 Cor 12:27; Eph 1:22-23)
- (3) United in the Spirit (Eph 4:3-4)

2) The Foundation of the Church

- (1) Jesus Christ as the only foundation and the Head of the Church (1 Cor 3:11; Eph 5:23)
- (2) Built on the apostles and prophets (Eph 2:20)

3) The Purpose of the Church

- (1) To glorify God (Eph 3:21)

- (2) To proclaim the gospel and make disciples (2 Tim 2:2; Col 1:28)
- (3) To serve one another in love (Rom 12:10; Gal 5:13)

4) Church Structure and Ministry

- (1) Offices of elders (overseers) and deacons (1 Tim 3; Titus 1:5–9)
- (2) Ministry distributed according to spiritual gifts (Rom 12:6–8; 1 Cor 12)
- (3) Qualifications and responsibilities of leadership (1 Tim 3:1–13)

5) The Church and Christ

- (1) The Church is the Bride of Christ (Eph 5:25–27)
 - (2) The Church is the Body of Christ (1 Cor 12)
 - (3) God's eternal purpose revealed through the Church (Eph 1:9–10; 3:10–11)
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3. Church Authority (Biblical View)

- 1) Christ is the ultimate Head and authority over the Church (Eph 1:22–23)
 - 2) Apostolic authority is rooted in Scripture, not in institutional hierarchy (Gal 1:11–12)
 - 3) Church leaders are called to serve, not to dominate (2 Cor 1:24; 1 Pet 5:2–3)
 - 4) Discipline and decision-making are based on truth and love (1 Cor 5; Matt 18:15–20)
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4. Sacraments in Pauline Theology

1) Baptism

- (1) Symbolizes union with Christ in death and resurrection (Rom 6:3–5)
- (2) Marks entry into the Body of Christ (1 Cor 12:13)

2) The Lord's Supper (Communion)

- (1) Proclaims the death of Christ and fellowship with Him (1 Cor 11:23–26)
 - (2) Calls for self-examination and unity among believers (1 Cor 11:27–29)
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5. Issues in the Modern Church (According to Pauline Ecclesiology)

1) Institutionalization

Churches often resemble corporations rather than Christ-centered communities.

2) Abuse of Authority

Leadership has become hierarchical and power-centered rather than pastoral and service-oriented.

3) Theological Confusion

Departure from sound doctrine has led to confusion, division, and the spread of false gospels (Gal 1:6–9).

4) Loss of Community

The biblical model of mutual edification has been replaced by passive attendance.

5) Neglect of Church Discipline

Failure to practice biblical discipline has led to moral compromise and loss of witness (1 Cor 5).

6. Applications for Today

- 1) Restore the early church model: small, Spirit-led, Word-centered fellowships.
- 2) Train leaders in servant leadership, humility, and biblical teaching.
- 3) Reaffirm the sufficiency of Scripture and the centrality of the gospel in all ministries.
- 4) View the church not as a building or system, but as the living Body of Christ, called to love, serve, and grow in holiness.